

several species of algae, including *Cladophora* and *Enteromorpha* became established. These algae are reported to break away and form raft-like masses which accumulate along the shore of the estuary where they decay, releasing hydrogen sulphide and depleting oxygen levels in the water. Reports by Rippingale (1974, 1975) to the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board supported the claim made by Cross that *Cladophora* has increased in recent years in response to a hypothetical increase in eutrophication resulting from outside enrichment of the estuarine waters.

No comparable information is available on *Cladophora* elsewhere in Australia, though it has been reported as a nuisance in the Swan River Estuary (Royce, 1955). The lack of data suggests that *Cladophora* does not form large algal mats in other Australian estuaries. In Eastern Australia and New Zealand nuisance weed growth is more commonly due to aquatic angiosperms than to algae. Comparisons for *Cladophora* growth in the Peel Inlet must, therefore, be sought in the northern hemisphere. There *Cladophora* has been shown to respond to eutrophication. It is capable of rapid colonization of bare surfaces and of extremely rapid growth. Many species are favoured by high light intensities, high nutrient levels, high pH values, hard and turbulent waters (e.g. Whitton, 1970; Piteairn and Hawkes, 1973). Productivity is governed by a natural annual rhythm of the alga interacting with environmental factors.

It is difficult to evaluate the factors affecting *Cladophora* in the Peel Inlet because there are no data available on a similar species of *Cladophora* in a similar estuary elsewhere. In order to predict control measures for *Cladophora* in the Peel Inlet we need to determine the status of the major benthic species.

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#### FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Galahs and Little Corellas in the Claremont/Cottesloe Area.**—On April 21, 1974, in the vicinity of my home at 82 Railway Street, Cottesloe, a flock of 12 Galahs (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) was sighted. At the final preparation of this note (April 1976) the birds were still in the area and had increased to about 30.

On April 23, at the Teachers' Training College, Princess Road, Claremont, a flock of about 100 Corellas was sighted flying over the college toward the north. The birds were identified as Little Corellas (*Cacatua sanguinea*).

—PETER McMILLAN, Claremont Teachers' College.